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ADRIATIC TEMPEST'S FATE, STARTS FOR LIVERPOOL

WITH LIGHTS ROUSED INNER IS ON WAY TO HOME PORT WITH EYE OUT FOR LINKING SUBMARINES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—With all lights extinguished, the steamship Adriatic, of the White Star line, carrying 344 passengers and 7,000 tons of war materials, was believed tonight to be speeding south from this port, well within the three mile zone of safety. Her announced destination was Liverpool and her course to that city would lead east from Sandy Hook. Apparently she followed in the wake of the freight laden Danubia and Minerva. The Danish vessel Hellig Olay, more venturesome than the British steamers, took the easterly course after clearing the bar. They were the first steamers to leave New York for European ports since the submarine raid of Sunday.

The Adriatic left her dock this afternoon, but after reaching Sandy Hook, dropped anchor outside the bar. As night fell, no lights flashed aboard the big liner. It was believed, however, that she headed south soon after 7 o'clock. No British or French cruisers, which might act as convoys, were sighted, although it was believed they might pick up the liner after she was forced to leave the three mile limit. It was thought the almost simultaneous departure of the Adriatic and the two British freighters might be significant.

There were four Americans among the passengers in the Adriatic's first cabin. Two other American officers, Philipps, also were aboard. There were no cheery farewells at the pier as the steamer cast off, and most of those aboard were serious looking. All the lifeboats of the upper tier were unoccupied and ready for instant use.

The Hellig Olay carried about one hundred passengers in her first and second cabins and 250 in the third cabin. One of the passengers was L. C. Hellyer-Larson, former governor of the Danish West Indies.

Captain L. Hellyer-Larson just before sailing, that he had no orders to change his course during his trip. The steamer has a large cargo of grain. The investigation of Germany's submarine operations off Atlantic and apparently has eased the minds of officials here, but it was said authoritatively tonight that should the situation develop, damage to American trade in the Atlantic or any other industry to what American interests, a broad issue might be raised transcending the specific questions of international law discussed in connection with the U-boat raid. One official expressed the view that the unprecedented situation involves questions which can be considered only in an abstract way.

The sinking of the Dutch steamer Bloemerdijk, flying a neutral flag, and lying between two neutral ports, is understood to be one of the considerations in the matter of views with apprehension the future of submarine operations off American shores. What measures Germany may contemplate against neutral trade out of American ports is a matter of lively speculation. Regarding the Bloemerdijk case specifically, however, the state department is understood to feel that this movement has no effect for example.

So far the department has made no extensive investigation of the effect of the Nausticker raid on American trade, and is expected to consider that incident solely on the merits of an individual case in international law. Should such raid continue, however, the resultant restraints on American

Candidate Hughes--Breaking New Ground in Kentucky
GOOD ROADS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONALISM
LUSITANIA NEED NOT HAVE BEEN SUNK, HE SAYS

STILL NEGOTIATING
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12.—"Solidarity" progress of the official characterization today of the status of negotiations of the Mexican-American joint commission. The members spent the day in further analysis of the suggested plan of governing the Mexican frontier, but there is reason to believe that at the end of the session they were yet far apart on a few of the details.

VILLA BATTLES IMAGINARY SAY ARMY OFFICERS
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—President Wilson today replied to the republican charge that the democratic party is a sectional party, with the statement that "any man who resuscitates the issue of sectionalism in this country is unworthy of the confidence of the nation."

The president came to Indianapolis to address meetings of good roads advocates and farmers, review a parade of the Indiana centennial, and attend a non-partisan luncheon of leading Indians in his first speech he spoke of the good done by highways in preventing sectionalism.

"My fellow citizens," he continued, "I need not tell you that I did not come here to talk politics, but there is one thing that is pertinent in this connection, which I cannot deny myself the privilege of saying. Any man who resuscitates the issue of sectionalism in this country is unworthy of the confidence of the nation. He shows himself a provincial, he shows that he himself does not know the various sections of his own country. He shows that he shut his own heart up in a little province, and that those who do not seek the special interests of that province are to him sectionalists while he alone is national. That is the depth of anti-patriotic feeling."

At both meetings the president's addresses were interrupted frequently by applause, and handclapping marked his progress through the streets.

The collection at the fair grounds where he delivered his first speech had many vacant seats in the rear, but the hall in which he spoke later was filled. He also spoke briefly at a luncheon given him by Governor and Mrs. Samuel H. Ralston, of Indiana. The second speech was devoted to a discussion of the works of the democratic administration for the furtherance of the nation.

The president left here at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon for Long Branch, N. J., where he will arrive tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

President Wilson in his good roads speech said in part:

"I am here because of my interest in the cause of good roads and because of my interest in the state of Indiana. I was very much interested that this day devoted to the cause of good roads should fall in your centennial year. It made me think of the nation."

PREST WILSON BARELY TOUCHED ON POLITICS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Oct. 12.—The newspapers today published an interview granted Ward Price, the official British press representative, by Elinor Venizelos, sister of the Greek premier, in which the former premier denounced King Constantine as responsible for the present state of affairs in Greece, and outlined further steps for the provisional government, which include the raising of an army corps to fight on the side of the entente allies against the Bulgarians.

In the interview M. Venizelos declared it was the intention of himself and his followers to set up a formal government in Saloniki and exercise all powers of state, "levying taxes to maintain the military service and raise and equip troops."

M. Venizelos said that when in September, 1915, he urged upon the king the necessity of fulfilling Greece's treaty obligations with Serbia, King Constantine replied:

"I am prepared to leave the internal affairs of Greece to the government, but in international relations I consider myself, myself alone, responsible before God for their direction."

M. Venizelos said he replied to the king:

"You are enunciating the doctrine of the divine rights of kings, with which we have nothing to do in Greece. You are free to do as you please, but the people to be their king, and you are his successor. Clearly there is no divine right in that title. It is based upon the mandate of the people."

"Clearly King Constantine has stepped outside the limits of the Greek constitution," M. Venizelos continued. "What lies at the root of the king's attitude is that he regards the kingdom of Greece as his own personal property. That is the Prussian theory of kingship. We cannot recognize it in Greece."

GREECE PROTESTS BUT OBEYS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ATHENS, Oct. 11, (via London, Oct. 12).—The Greek government today issued a communication in which after reciting the demands set forth in the ultimatum of Vice Admiral Dattigues du Forne, commander of the Anglo-French fleet, that the entire Greek fleet except the armored cruiser Averoff and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis be turned over to the entente allies, it added:

"Besides these measures, (the delivery of the fleet), the commander in chief of the allied forces declares it indispensable that the breach of all batteries of Piraeus be removed, which batteries he proposes in part to occupy."

"The admiral declares he will exercise control of the port of Piraeus through officers he will name. Finally, to guarantee France's oriental armies, the admiral demands to exercise through officers he will appoint, the control of the police and the service of the Piraeus-Larissa railway."

The government's statement then added:

"The Hellenic government, before the terms of a few hours were allowed to expire, declares that it considers it its duty to protest against the exigencies formulated, to which, however, it will submit in the circumstances, making of it an imperative necessity."

On the arrival of the crews of the abandoned ships in the capital, they were wildly cheered by the populace.

VENIZELLOS WILL TAKE ALL POWER FROM THE KING

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Oct. 12.—When an American male driver attached to the Arizona national guard, crossed the international line near here today, to recover a strayed mule, he shot and fatally wounded Private Miguel Fontes, a Carranza guard on the Mexican side of the line who tried to arrest him.

The Mexican soldier attempted to arrest the male driver, whose name is not known and the latter opened fire, shooting the Mexican in the left side and inflicting a wound that was pronounced fatal by the American doctors who attended him.

The American male driver fled to the American side of the line and army officers are now trying to locate him in the camp here.

Victims' Statement
DOWGLASS, Oct. 12.—Brigadier General (Continued on Page Two)

LUSITANIA NEED NOT HAVE BEEN SUNK, HE SAYS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—Charles E. Hughes, answering a question tonight as to what he would have done when the Lusitania was sunk, declared that he would have "made it known in terms unequivocal and unmistakable that we should not tolerate a continuance of friendly relations" when notice was published "with reference to the threatened war."

Mr. Hughes was in the midst of his discussion on the maintenance of American rights when he was interrupted by the question:

"The path of peace is the path of self respect which maintains the dignity of our citizenship and cements the friendship of all nations," he said. A man from the audience interrupted him.

"Justice Hughes, just a moment. Please permit a respectful interruption," shouted the man. "What would you have done?" The heckler got no further for the moment. His voice was drowned in cries, hoots and cat-calls. "Please permit the question to be asked," requested Mr. Hughes. "I do not want anyone shut out from a courteous question. Go on, sir," the nominee added, turning to the questioner.

"Please ask your question."

To cries of "Go on, you boob!" and general hum of voices, the questioner continued:

"If ask you with all respect that I know, what you could have done when the Lusitania was sunk? See if you can answer that?"

Mr. Hughes paused for a moment. "I will answer this," the nominee said. "There was considerable confusion in the hall and he continued: "Now, permit me to answer. Sir, I would have had the state department, at the very beginning of the administration, so equipped as to command the respect of the world."

"Secondly—Kindly wait till I get through and do not interrupt with applause until I have answered the gentleman's question. I have said that I would have had the state department equipped so as to command the respect of the world at the outset of the administration; and, next, I would have so conducted affairs in Mexico as to show that our words meant peace and good will, and the protection at all events of the lives and property of American citizens."

"And next, when I said STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY, every nation would have known that that meant; and, further, WHEN NOTICE WAS PUB-

DARK DAYS AHEAD FOR ENGLAND SAY STATESMEN IF RUMANIA IS PREY TO HUGE TEUTONIC ARMIES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Oct. 12.—Replying to Sir Edward Carson, who again raised the question of man power and Rumania's contribution in the house of commons today, the war minister, Mr. Lloyd George, said there was no question of Rumania's having an available man power and reserves, but it was necessary to get at them. Enlistment exemptions, he declared, had been the two numbers which he gave the figures he would stir the house. The exemptions had run into millions.

The minister believed the government had done its best with the exemptions, but if not they would conserve the house on needful measures.

"We must lay the foundations for a war extending over a prolonged period," said Mr. Lloyd George. "That is the only way to insure victory."

John Dillon complained that Premier Asquith in his speech yesterday gave the impression that the utmost resources would be employed to help Rumania in the hour of her trial to save her from the fate of Belgium and Serbia.

"If we allow Rumania to be overrun," said Mr. Dillon, "maybe we will never beat Germany. There have been sinister rumors that the British cabinet regarded the Saloniki expedition with evil eye."

He expressed the belief that the war would be decided in the Balkans, and asked for a plain assurance from the war secretary that the entente allies would strain every nerve to assist Rumania by the strong counter offensive in Macedonia. Mr. Lloyd George said that obviously he could not enter into details but he could say that the British cabinet regarded the Rumanian armies.

"We have not the least doubt," said the minister, "that Germany is conducting her campaign in a purely selfish interest, but in a spirit of vengeance because a brave people dared challenge her power."

The British public has displayed unalloyed interest in the doing of the "Tanks" at the front and curiosity regarding their history. The subject was raised in the house of commons tonight when the war minister again gave primary credit to Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, whose energy and enthusiasm, he said, was mainly responsible for bringing the idea into practical operation when he was head of the admiralty, when making the necessary experiments and appointing a committee to carry out suggestions.

ITALIANS CONTINUE VICTORIOUS MARCH TOWARDS TRIESTE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
Another step forward in their conquest of Trieste has been made by Italians south of Gorizia, additional points of vantage having been captured and 173 men made prisoners.

In this region, which is about 16 miles northwest of Trieste, and in the Julian Alps, to the east, the Italians have raised the present report that they have captured 20,000 Austrians. On the Carso plateau heavy Austrian attacks have been repulsed.

Along the entire eastern Transylvanian border, the Rumanian army, retreat, and in the north also are beginning to fall back before the troops of the Teutonic allies, according to Berlin. Bucharest says, however, that attacks at various points on their northern and northwestern fronts have been repulsed.

British troops have reached the outskirts of Seres in Greek Macedonia, having driven in their opponents from the outlying districts.

London reports that the town is strongly held by the Teutons. Westward the village of Brod, which lies in Serbia southeast of Monastir, has been captured by the Serbians. Both Berlin and Sofia report the repulse of attacks along the Cerna river and on both sides of the Vardar.

That the British have gained some additional ground north of Thiepval, south of the Ancre river in France, and on the Sars-Guedecourt line is indicated in the Berlin official communication, which says British attacks here failed "for the most part" because of the German curtain of fire. West of Sully, Salisled, the French have made advances.

South of the Somme violent artillery duels are in progress, especially between Genecourt and Chaulnes. In the town of Ablaincourt the Germans and French are engaged in hand-to-hand fighting.

TOO QUICK ON TRIGGERS
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BIRMINGHAM, N. M., Oct. 12.—Frank Steedman, a rancher and his brother, "Tabe" Steedman, and an aged man named Cheney were seriously wounded in a fight near Hachita today. What the trouble was that led to the tragedy is not known, but it is said that the dispute began yesterday over a trivial matter.

HANLY CRITICISES EFFORTS TO LAND HYPHENATED VOTES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 12.—Efforts of national campaign managers of both big political parties to capture the German-American vote were severely criticized today by President-elect Wilson's opponent, Frank Hanly, pronounced "mock" today by J. Frank Hanly, the prohibition presidential candidate, in speeches through the country. Hanly's comments were prompted by the publication of a story, the truth of which he said he doubted, in relation to alleged conferences between Senator Stone and certain widely-known German-American in New York over the political situation.

There are some outstanding facts in this German-American business which stand admitted and reflect no credit upon either the democratic or the republican parties, their candidates or their managers.

"Germans are engaged in a great war for the bringing about of which other man, living or dead, is to blame, in her conduct of that war she has violated almost every international law and neutral right. She has murdered our people—men, women and children—on the high seas destroyed them without warning and without offer of succor."

Her adherents have formed conspiracies on our soil, beneath our own flag, against American industries and destroyed workshops and factories by incendiarism.

"The president of the United States has met these German atrocities with such meekness and has treated these hyphenated offenders against the neutrality and the laws of the republic, so as to roll down upon him the severest censure from the very men whom they are supporting."

"The joy of the German press over Mr. Hughes' nomination has been and is ecstatic and country-wide. German organizations throughout the cities of the nation acclaim his candidacy and are adding in his election 'If Mr. Hughes is elected president, his success may justly be regarded throughout the world as a victory for Germany in the United States. It will be a notice to civilization that this vote by the managers of Hughes German vote the German government holds the balance of power in American politics."

"The spectacle of the struggle for this vote by the managers of Hughes and Wilson and the prospect that it may decide the election is disturbing and humiliating."

WASHINGTON PLAYED POLITICS WITH N. Y. PREPAREDNESS PARADE

(Special to The Republican)
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—General Charles H. Sherrill, who was named marshal of the New York city preparedness parade of last spring, issued a statement at republican national headquarters today charging that the Washington administration endeavored to "steal" the parade from the city. This effort having failed, subsequently, it will be remembered, President Wilson himself took part in a preparedness parade in Washington.

Mr. Sherrill's statement says: "Mr. Ridder's statement in the newspapers that the administration has for some time been attempting to conciliate what they frequently call the German hyphenated vote, recalls to mind an experience of last spring which tends to confirm his statement. At that time for six weeks I with some of my friends was engaged in organizing the preparedness parade which took place in this city on May 12th. About two weeks before that date I received a

urgent telephone request to come to the mayor's office. Upon arrival there I was told that a long distance telephone message had just been received from the administration in Washington, warning that the preparedness parade was abandoned on the ground that it would irritate our American citizens of German birth or descent, might cause riots in the street and therefore be most undesirable. Of course I was disturbed by this request and stated that in my opinion sidestepping a crisis was not the best way to meet it, especially if it assumed that it really was a crisis. I asked time to consider the matter and it was given me. It was made clear that the extraordinary suggestion did not originate with the mayor but came from the administration in Washington.

"In order to ascertain if this was a real or only an imaginary crisis prepared for political purposes, I conferred with Mr. Carl L. Schurz, a childhood friend, told him what had been said to me at the mayor's office, expressed my opinion that it was based upon an entire misconception of our German-American citizens and their loyalty to their adopted land; and in this opinion he heartily agreed. He went at once to see his friends and had a number of conferences, concerning which I cannot speak because I was not present at any of them. I learned that as a result of his efforts, Mr. Bernard Ralston personally went to the mayor's office and assured his honor that not only was there no fear of any rioting or other disloyal behavior on the part of American citizens of German ancestry, but also that the German language press of this city would endorse and support the parade. I myself never have seen Mr. Bernard Ralston."

"More than ninety other cities had preparedness parades, and about 2,500,000 persons took part in them. From none of these cities did I hear of any real opposition. American citizens of German descent in these parades. On the contrary, they took part in large numbers."

"The attempt of the administration to stop the New York parade was not only an unjust reflection upon the loyalty of Americans of German origin, but also a disingenuous bid by Washington for their political support. It was likewise the one single instance in all that great movement on the part of anybody to use it for the purpose of playing politics."

"Signed CHARLES H. SHERRILL."

Mr. Sherrill was asked by the newspaper men who was the spokesman for Washington in the mayor's office on that occasion. He replied, "Ask the mayor."

NEW JERSEY ROTING CONTINUES MILITAMEN CALLED ON FOR DUTY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 12.—One man was killed and at least a score wounded, two of them so seriously they are not expected to live, in a fight here late today between striking employees of the Standard Oil Company and the police. The fight was the culmination of a series of disturbances that began Wednesday and continued throughout last night and today. New Jersey militiamen, back from duty along the Mexican border, who were sworn in as special policemen, aided in dispersing the rioters, who were terrorizing the city by looting and burning.

Half a dozen sheds overlooking the oil refineries were set on fire before the authorities were able to restore a semblance of order by firing volleys of rifle and pistol shots into the ranks of the strikers and their sympathizers.

Isidor Salkinsky, 22 years old, a lawyer who had no part in the rioting late today, was the man killed. He was shot through the back, it was said, while running from the scene of the battle and fell dead.

As far as could be learned, none of the policemen or the militiamen was hurt. A fireman, however, was shot and wounded earlier in the day while attempting to attack a hose to a hydrant in an effort to drive away a burning crowd.

Reinforced by the militiamen today the police took 50 strikers prisoner and started to raid the saloons which had become an order to close. As the advance guard entered the strike area they were met by missiles from roofs and windows. They immediately opened fire which was returned by the strikers and their sympathizers.

So serious had the situation become tonight that the Bayonne Business Men's Association announced its members would close all their

Kingstonian Safe in Port According to Officials

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Kingstonian, reported as among those torpedoed by a German submarine off Nantucket last Sunday, is safe in port, according to word received today by John M. Thomas of this city, local manager of the Leyland line, which owns the steamer. Mr. Thomas said his information showed that the Kingstonian was 100 miles from Nantucket last Sunday.

As the Kingstonian is in the service of the British admiralty, Mr. Thomas was not permitted to indicate the port at which she had arrived, but he said that it would take her two weeks of steaming at her usual speed to reach Nantucket, so that it was evident she was nowhere near the scene of the submarine operations in these waters last Sunday.

This information serves to confirm the opinion held by marine men here,

IDIOTS, ALIENS AND INDIANS CANNOT VOTE Neither Can YOU Unless You REGISTER Today or Tomorrow

that the report of the Kingstonian's loss arose from a confusion of her name with that of the Christian Knudsen, the Norwegian tank steamer, sunk by the U-boat.

The British steamer was reported to have left this port for the appearance of the U-boat, was reported sailed today. She is the Cornsara, a coal freighter, bound for Louisiana. A few hours later the Leyland line Monaghan, with a gift cargo, largely grain, sailed for Manchester, England.

The steamer Knudsen, which was held up by the German submarine, early Sunday morning, and was later allowed to proceed to this port, where she took on horses for Genoa. Italy is now expected to sail tomorrow. The delay in her departure on account of fear of the submarine off the coast, has been costly to her charterers, the French Canadian line. It is said, the charter price is understood to be \$2,396 a day, or nearly \$100 an hour.